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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.08.

November 21, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 55 52

November 21, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m. 71
Humidity 55 65

7518 日大廿月十

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1916.

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836 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

THE FALL OF MONASTIR.

The Advance Continues.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

November 20, 4.55 p.m.

The battle which has been proceeding since November 10 from the Cerna River to Lake Prespa has ended in a complete Allied victory. Yesterday witnessed the conclusion of a vast enveloping movement of Germans and Bulgarians who were defending the region of Monastir. It was the bold Serbian advance that forced the enemy to evacuate the last positions before Monastir.

French cavalry entered the town at the heels of the enemy's rear-guard, and Franco-Russian infantry followed.

We pushed on north of Monastir, and, pursuing the enemy without respite, we took over six hundred prisoners and considerable material.

Germans in the Battle Area.

November 20, 6.50 p.m.

A German official message says:—New German forces have reached the battle area north of Monastir.

Its Meaning Analysed.

November 20, 6.55 p.m.

The fall of Monastir is the topic in the clubs and newspapers, the heavy blow to the Bulgarians representing the defeat of their main ambition to possess Macedonia. The failure of the Central Empires to support them marks, perhaps, the beginning of the end of the German-Bulgarian coalition. It will undoubtedly relieve General von Falkenhayn's pressure on Rumania. The extraordinary bravery and skill of the Serbians are warmly appreciated.

Monastir is a very important railway road centre and is the key to the Monastir plain, where the Allied cavalry will probably now be able to operate.

The fall seriously menaces Ochrida, a score of miles to the north, to which the Bulgarians attach extraordinary importance. They will probably reinforce the garrison, thus weakening their forces against the Rumanians. It will now be more difficult for any Greeks to molest the Allies' seaward communications.

The Allies will now be able to institute a more resolute offensive on the main railway ascending the Vardar, though the losses in the recent desperate fighting may necessitate a rest.

Italy's Help.

November 20, 9.45 p.m.

An Italian official announcement states:—The Italians are operating at Monastir, taking two hundred prisoners on the eastern slopes of the Baba mountains.

GERMAN DEMANDS ON FEMALE LABOUR.

November 20, 1.00 p.m.

An Amsterdam message states that Herr Ludendorff has written to the Steel Manufacturers Association saying:—"Every working power now counts. I therefore endorse your view that young females must be made to work."

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Germans Gradually Occupying Trieste.

November 20, 1.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Udine states that incessant rainstorms have transformed the fighting region into a morass. The prisoners are so muddy that they look like moving masses of earth. They state that the Germans are gradually occupying Trieste.

NAVAL RAID ON BULGARIAN COAST.

November 20, 1.00 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that British seaplanes and aeroplanes on the 18th inst. successfully bombarded Karjuni, Pravista and Senutis, on the Bulgarian coast.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

A Calm Day Reported.

November 20, 4.55 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states that a relative calm prevails on the western front.

A German Report.

November 20, 6.50 p.m.

A German official announcement says:—We threw out the English from the western part of Grandcourt.

IN THE BALKANS.

Romanians Still Falling Back.

November 20, 6.50 p.m.

A Russian official message states:—Romanian attacks in the region of Kimpolung were unsuccessful. The Romanians advanced northward in the region of Albești, taking prisoner one hundred of the enemy.

Enemy attacks south of Rotertum Pass were repelled.

The Romanians continue to retire in the Jiu Valley, owing to the pressure of superior forces.

ITALIANS LOSE A TRENCH.

November 20, 9.45 p.m.

An Italian official announcement states:—The enemy attacked positions to the north of Mount Volkovoj, in the Cerna region, and occupied a trench; otherwise, he was repulsed with heavy losses.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IN THE BALKANS.

Fresh Victories Won.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

November 20, 12.55 a.m.

A Serbian communiqué states that the Serbians won fresh victories yesterday in the Cerna region, the enemy retreating in disorder to Prilep.

The Serbians captured the villages of Grunista, Brnik and Garatok, and Hill 1378, with numerous prisoners and booty. The pursuit continues.

Great conflagrations were observed at Monastir, and violent explosions were heard.

The Allies to-day entered Monastir.

ANNIVERSARY OF FORMER VICTORY.

November 20, 1.15 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters in Macedonia, writing on 17th inst., and predicting the imminence of further success, points out that the 19th inst. was the anniversary of the Serbian capture of Monastir from the Turks in 1912.

The fighting was conducted in rain, sleet and mud on the plains and snow and slush in the mountains. Everywhere was bitter, damp, numbing cold. Nevertheless the Allies in the most dashing fashion have driven the enemy back six miles.

The Serbians, supported by French guns and infantry, were most successful. They were on the offensive unceasingly for ten days, dislodging the Bulgarians from a series of positions.

The enemy, considerably reinforced, counter-attacked, but only obtained momentary relief. The Serbians were most resolute, allowing of no rest once the enemy was running.

It was the Franco-Serbian success on the left of the Cerna that made Kemal untenable. It was invulnerable to frontal attack, being protected by entanglements concealed in gullies, and by deep narrow trenches and elaborate dug-outs fronted by extensive boggy ground.

ITALIAN VIEW OF FALL OF MONASTIR.

November 20, 2.50 p.m.

The Italian newspapers regard the fall of Monastir as most important from political and military viewpoints. They state that it is bound to affect the Balkans, especially Rumania. They praise the British success on the Struma and state that, with the Franco-Serbian victories, it proves that the Bulgarians are weakening.

OUR GREAT METAL RESOURCES.

ENORMOUS IMPETUS TO BRITISH TRADE.

Many unfamiliar metals have come into prominence during the last two years, chiefly in connection with the production of armaments, and the British Empire has received a striking lesson on the importance of relying on its own resources.

"A great demand," says Mr. L. L. Blackwell in *Chamber's Journal*, "has arisen for special steels, the hardness and toughness of which depend on the presence of such ingredients as the metals tungsten, chromium and vanadium. One of the most important uses of these specially hard steels is for making 'high-speed' machine tools—that is to say, tools which retain their hardness, and hence their cutting power, even when heated to redness by the friction of the work which is being done. A machine can cut steel or iron six times as fast with a lathe tool of high-speed steel as with one of carbon steel, because with the latter the cutting speed must be slow, so that the tool is not heated by the friction above a certain temperature lest it be softened.

"Orders for special steels have been received by Sheffield steelmakers during the past eighteen months from Russia, France, Italy and the United States, as well as from users at home, of a magnitude never before experienced or even contemplated by them. Before the war, British steelmakers were almost entirely dependent on Germany for supplies of refined tungsten, notwithstanding the fact that the chief source of supply of wolfram, the ore of tungsten, is in the British dominions—namely, in Borneo. Imports of tungsten from Borneo were

also produced in Australia, whilst there is a not inconsiderable output in Cornwall. On the outbreak of war it was speedily realised that the establishment of a tungsten refinery in this country was of the utmost importance, and by co-operation and energetic action on the part of the steelmakers this was very quickly accomplished. Regulations have been made for controlling the export of wolfram ore from the British territories where it is mined, and it is hoped to induce the Government to continue these regulations after the conclusion of peace, in order that the refining of tungsten and the manufacture of high-speed steel may be retained in British hands. The price of ferro-tungsten, containing 75 to 85 per cent. of tungsten and a maximum of 1 per cent. of carbon, is from 6s. 6d. to 7s. a pound.

"To the majority of people chromium is most familiar in the 'chrome' compounds which are used as pigments, dyes, mordants and tanning powders. The value of chromium compounds in tanning lies in their property of rendering the leather specially resistant to moisture. Large quantities of chromic iron are used in the manufacture of ferro-chromium, which is employed in the production of ferro-vanadium, the alloy of iron and vanadium, to steel produces a very tough and durable metal, which is specially resistant to the effects of vibration. An important advantage in the use of vanadium steel is that weight can be reduced in the construction of heavy machinery by the use of a smaller quantity of the tougher and stronger steel. Vanadium was first used in steel in France about twenty years ago in making armour-plates, tests of which showed them to possess exceptional toughness and resistance. The quantity of vanadium added having the appearance of silvery steel. It contains about 30 per cent. of free sulphur, which is burnt out, leaving a mineral containing about 52 per cent. of vanadium oxide.

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Keraschi. The price of ferro-chromium alloy is from £35 to £38 per ton.

WRECKER OF ZEPPELIN.

D.S.O. for Lieutenant W. J. Tempest.

The decoration of Second Lieutenant Tempest, who brought down the super-Zeppelin at Potters Bar, was officially announced as follows:—

Second Lieutenant Wulstan Joseph Tempest, General List and Royal Flying Corps, has been appointed a Companion of the D.S.O. in recognition of conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in connection with the destruction of an enemy airship.

On the fateful day Lieutenant Tempest had finished his regular duties, and was spending the evening with friends at a dinner party. Before the meal was over a call reached him, and a few minutes later he was back at his aerodrome, inspecting his machine preparatory to setting out on the daring expedition that was to bring him fame.

He made a speedy start, with the idea of intercepting the Zeppelin, which was reported to be approaching; and he was not satisfied until he had reached a

(Continued on next Column.)

Wales and Queensland are the world's largest producers of molybdenum ore. Canada possesses deposits of molybdenite which will no doubt become of commercial importance, but at present the production of the ore is small.

"The addition of a small proportion of molybdenum in the form of ferro-molybdenum to steel greatly increases the hardness and toughness of the metal and machine tools made of molybdenum steel retain their cutting properties even though raised to a high temperature. Ferro-molybdenum containing 10 to 80 per cent. of molybdenum realises

"Of molybdenum ore, as of so many other valuable minerals, the British Empire possesses ample supplies, and it is to be hoped that regulations will be made so that after the war the deposits may not go under foreign control, but be exploited by British enterprise." The advantages of British industry

TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIANS.

Enemy Driven Off.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

November 19, 11.20 p.m.

An Italian official announcement says a counter-attack drove off the enemy at Sano.

The Italians decisively repulsed the enemy on the Palpico front, and after stubborn hand-to-hand fighting wiped out small detachments who penetrated the summit of Chapot.

French War Minister's Visit.

November 20, 2.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the French War Minister, M. Roques, has gone to the Italian front. Previously he was entertained at luncheon by the Italian Premier and Ministers. Glowing speeches were made, referring to the Franco-Italian fraternity of arms, and expressing confidence in victory for the Allies.

RUSSIAN REPLY TO BULGARIAN LIE.

November 20, 3.30 a.m.

A semi-official statement from Petrograd denies the Bulgarian falsehood that the Russo-Romanians massacred the Bulgarian inhabitants of Dobruja, and says that Russia would not dream herself to avenge on the defenceless population the black treachery of the Bulgarian Government towards Bulgaria's invariable protector. Russia is firmly resolved to punish the treacherous Bulgarian statesmen and hold Bulgaria as a sovereign unit responsible for her unprecedented crime.

CRITICISING THE ADMIRALTY.

November 20, 4.05 a.m.

There has been growing criticism of the Admiralty lately, due to the recent Channel raid and the increase of sinkings by German submarines.

The "Daily Telegraph," in a long editorial, says that the Admiralty is strangely unaffected by the many changes in the national life and methods of government due to the war. The nation's faith in Admiral Jellicoe and the fleet is undiminished, but the mine and submarine developments and the importance of aeronautics, all of which departments are worked by Germans in the prime of life, and the increasing embarrassment of undersea operations suggest that the Admiralty would profit from the introduction of new blood. It might well give seamen fresh from sea with a fresh outlook on the new problems a more commanding voice in naval affairs.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

November 20, 7.50 a.m.

The British steamers Lady Carrington and Vasco, the Portuguese Sannicola and the Italian Leda have been sunk.

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(Continued on next Column.)

NOTICES.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

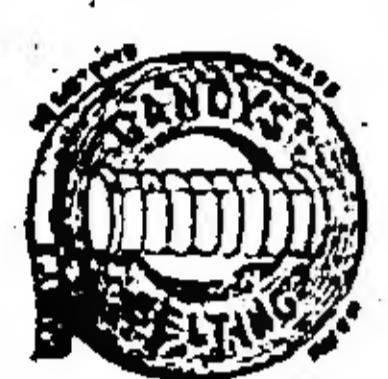
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a Doctor for many years, will, if taken
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and kept in good running order. All cycles stored
or under repair are covered by insurance against fire.

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AGENTS FOR THE KING EIGHT-CYLINDER CAR.

Machinery Office.

PHONE 27.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gold Coast Legislative Council.
The Legislative Council of the Gold Coast has been re-constituted, with additional native and European members. To signalise the inauguration, the Council decided to increase the war contribution of \$20,000 voted on December 1, 1914, to \$200,000, payable in annual instalments of \$20,000. According to Whitaker, Sir Hugh Clifford's province had a revenue in 1913 of £1,301,366. The \$20,000 per annum thus represents 1*per cent* of the total revenue, and on the population given, 3*per cent* per head of population per annum.Philippine Governor and
Presidential Election.The following statement was
made by the Governor General of the Philippines on November 11, on receipt of the cablegram giving
definite assurance of the election of the president: "The President's re-election is now
assured. I regard this as a vindication of our national honour and an expression by the people of the United States of satisfaction with an administration which has
redeemed the promises upon which it was elected. It means for the Filipinos an assurance of the continuation of our present policy."The Chinese Cabinet and Hsu
Shih-chang.Peking, Nov. 13.—Although
the President has refused to accept the resignation of Hsu Shih-
chang, who is at present in Tien-
sin, according to the latest
reports, the latter declines
to resume office. Elab-
orate preparations are being
made for the reception of Hsu
Shih-chang, who is expected to
arrive from Hsien on the 15th
instant. Political circles are look-
ing to Hsu Shih-chang to solve
the present Cabinet crisis which
centres round Sun Hsien-yi and
Hsu Shih-chang and the Chief
Secretary of the Cabinet. The
efforts of various influential per-
sonages have hitherto proved
without result.Singapore Aliens and
Registration.The text of a bill about to be
introduced is published in the
Singapore Gazette. The objects
and reasons state:—This Bill
proceeds on the lines of the Aliens
Restriction (Consolidation) Order
1916 made under the Aliens Re-
striction Act 1914 in force in the
United Kingdom. The main
provisions of the Bill relate to the
registration of European aliens
and such other aliens as the
Governor may by notification in
the Gazette decide to be subject
to those provisions. Any person
arriving in the Colony or leaving
is required to answer truthfully
questions put to him and to dis-
close any documents. They may
be directed to proceed for further
enquiry. Aliens are required to
be registered wherever resident
in the Colony, and to conform to
the regulations regarding regis-
tration. Hotels do have to keep a
register. Powers of detention,
arrest, search, seizure and re-
moval are given.His Real Name.
Mr. John Philip Sona, the
arch "King," repudiated in a
New York paper the various
stories which seem to have got
about as to the origin of his name.
He says: "The story of the sup-
posed origin of my name really is
a good one, and like all ingenious
tales, permits of interminable
variations. The German version
is that my name is Sigismund.
Ochs, a great musician, born on
the Rhine, emigrated to America,
trunk marked S. O. U. S. A., therefore the name. The English
version is that I am one Sam
Odgen, a great musician. York-
shireman, emigrated to America,
trunk marked S. O. U. S. A., hence
the cognomen." As a mat-
ter of fact, the composer adds, he
has "a bunch of brothers and
sisters" ready to prove that his
name is really Sona, and he
cannot talk with these legends
anymore.For a good solid meal, a
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Street, Central.

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Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 8th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

KILLED IN ACTION.

CALWELL.—Lieut. T. L. Calwell, M. C., Royal Fusiliers, killed in action on October 7th. Late of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1916.

GERMANY'S "TERRIBLE CRISIS".

Week-end wires represent the doughty von Hindenburg as writing to the Imperial Chancellor to the effect that "Germany is facing a terrible crisis, and great changes are necessary to overcome it." We wonder how the General discovered this important fact. The German authorities have been so long occupied in humbugging the general public of their gladsome country that they have come, by force of habit, to throw dust in their own eyes as well. Consequently it is only when some incident of unusual moment takes place, like the Allied rush of last week or the taking of Monastir, that these arch-conspirators against the good government of the world are themselves able to grasp the fact that the end is at hand. General von Hindenburg's wail on this occasion refers especially to food matters—a difficulty of primary importance to Germany, but not the only one. Doubtless if this Boche ruffian's message were translated into plain English it would resolve itself into abuse of the civilian public for declining to go entirely without food in order that the ill-fed army of the Kaiser might wax fat and kick a little more.

But will it eventually be the food problem on which our enemies will go aground? The truth is that they are hemmed about with so many difficulties just now that it is impossible to say which is the most pressing and the most threatening. Thanks to the soft-heartedness or want of business capacity of our august politicians at home, untold tons of foodstuffs have been allowed to enter Germany which should never have got there; and we may be tolerably sure that, to the very end, there will be plenty of kind neutrals ready to see that our blockade is not too successful. The hope, then, of actually starving the enemy into submission is infinitely less than that of contributing to his downfall by other means. The fine work that is being accomplished on all fronts by the Allies shows that they are very far from content to wait for the automatic breakdown of Germany, and that, on the contrary they mean to win the war by active means, and even in spite of certain thick-headed or rascally British politicians who are anxious not to hurt the dear Germans too severely. Nevertheless there is always a possibility of Satan's casting out Satan; of evil's strangling itself; and there seems every likelihood that Germany and her allies will contribute as much to their own destruction as their enemies can hope to do. The German Government has been busy for over twenty-seven months in bluffing, bullying and blinding its subjects: a procedure always doomed, sooner or later, to fail, and, in failing, to stir up for its promoter's host of implacable enemies. The "crisis" of which General von Hindenburg speaks lies, then, quite as much in this direction as in any other. A populace that knows itself to have been gullied is a dangerous hand to deal with.

From this section of the "crisis" it is instructive to turn to another. Recent telegrams have given us the very broad hint that Bulgaria, from a man-power point of view, is dangerously near to the limit of her resources. If so, why is it so constantly apparent that, of the prisoners taken in the Balkan areas, such large numbers are German? And now Germany has intimated that she can supply Bulgaria with no more men! Bulgaria had but (at the outside) a war strength of half a million men at starting; and she has been fighting, or pretending to fight, for just thirteen months. In other words she can hardly fail to fall out of the running before very long. Austria has accomplished nothing throughout the war, and will certainly accomplish nothing now, save her own damnation; and, though she can doubtless continue for some time, while she provides men, these are far from being able to stand against fresh troops, and can hardly be relied upon to do more than struggle through one more winter campaign. As for the Turks, they will remain loyal to Germany for just so long as may suit them; which may be for so long as the Allies are more than mere paper tigers. On the other hand, the Allies are not paper tigers.

Non-British Skippers.

Some dissatisfaction is, we understand, being felt among British marines on the China Coast at the manner in which the law concerning the employment of non-British masters is being disregarded. We believe the present requirements are that only men of British parentage on both sides may command a vessel flying the red ensign; others not fulfilling this condition may be engaged as mates, but they may not be placed in charge. This new law has been recognised in Hongkong at any rate, since at certain instances can be quoted in which well-known shipping firms have relieved skippers of their commands, on the instructions of the local Government, because they do not happen to have been of full British parentage. But there are, we hear, other cases in which ships using this port, and flying the British flag, are commanded by non-British skippers. Even if these men were naturalised Britishers, that would not affect the situation, inasmuch as the law prohibits the employment of each persons in the capacity mentioned. If there were a shortage of eligible Britishers, there might be some excuse for the present laxity, but, in point of fact, there are many Britishers on local ships sailing as mates with master's certificates who are too old for service at the front and who rightly feel that they should be given the full benefit of the newly-promulgated rules. Law is law, and, if enforced in one case, it should be applied in all.

Canton and Tramways.

To those who knew Canton in the days before the Bund was completed, that fair city is about the last in the world they would be disposed to associate with a tramway system. Yet we understand, that the merchants have, in all seriousness, petitioned the Provincial Assembly in favour of "pulling down all the existing city walls and constructing a tramway inside and outside the city." To interfere unduly with the old walls would be a piece of Philistinism indeed hard to forgive, and we know of no reason why Canton cannot be provided with trams without such a measure. It is at least a good sign of life that the merchants should wish to model their streets on the European plan and to provide the public with so useful a means of communication as the trams; and we wish them the best of luck in the matter. Presumably the experiment would first be tried on the new Bund. This now stretches from the French bridge to Tai Sha Tan and, since the landward side of the road is being quickly converted into shops, hotels, etc., there is an ever-growing need for quick transit along here.

Who Pays?

There is no doubt that the most attractive features of Hongkong to a Chinese stranger are its tramways, and if the good folk of Canton once found themselves in possession of something similar, it may be taken for granted that they would be keen to extend the system round and through the city, and thus to abolish at least some of their present impossible, and well-nigh impossible, thoroughfares. Internally the Bund stretch could be lengthened at any time, for already there is a fine road running from Tai Sha Tan out to Yin Tong, etc. All told, there seems to be but one drawback to the scheme: the not unusual one of want of money. We note from a translation of a native journal that it is proposed to raise funds from some group or groups of capitalists. Well and good; but who are those capitalists going to be? China's "dealing" with foreign financiers have not always been fraught with complete satisfaction to herself; and, for her own sake, we should be glad to learn that these business men of Canton had resolved that no capitalist that was not purely Chinese should be allowed to enter into the venture. Of course there are no guarantees of this, but it is a reasonable hope.

From this section of the "crisis" it is instructive to turn to another. Recent telegrams have given us the very broad hint that Bulgaria, from a man-power point of view, is dangerously near to the limit of her resources. If so, why is it so constantly apparent that, of the prisoners taken in the Balkan areas, such large numbers are German? And now Germany has intimated that she can supply Bulgaria with no more men! Bulgaria had but (at the outside) a war strength of half a million men at starting; and she has been fighting, or pretending to fight, for just thirteen months. In other words she can hardly fail to fall out of the running before very long. Austria has accomplished nothing throughout the war, and will certainly accomplish nothing now, save her own damnation; and, though she can doubtless continue for some time, while she provides men, these are far from being able to stand against fresh troops, and can hardly be relied upon to do more than struggle through one more winter campaign. As for the Turks, they will remain loyal to Germany for just so long as may suit them; which may be for so long as the Allies are more than mere paper tigers. On the other hand, the Allies are not paper tigers.

DAY BY DAY.

WHO GOES THE WAY WHICH CHRIST HAS TAKEN
IN MUCH HURRY TO MEET
WITH HIM THOSE WHO TRAVELLETT BYWATTS
George Herbert

The Mail.—Arrived per s.s.
Amanzine to-day.
Christmas Mail (via Siberia)—
Closes per a.s. Yokohama
Mar. at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar
on demand to-day was 2s. 3d. 1/2d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 27th anniversary
of the birth of "George
Eliot".

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals
begs to acknowledge with thanks
the following donations to the
funds of the Hospitals.—Nam
Pak Hong, \$200; To Tsui Church,
\$40.

The Hill Obstruction at Kowloon.
The petition for the removal of
the hill which obstructs communica-
tion between Nathan Road
and Coronation Road, Kowloon,
can now be signed by Hongkong
as well as Kowloon residents, and
copies, for the moment, can be
found at Messrs. Lane, Crawford
and Co., Meura, Kelly and
Walsh, the Phoenix Club and the
Institution of Engineers.

A Frenchman's Extradition.
A further remand for a week
was granted by Mr. Hazelwood, at
the Police Court this morning, in
the case in which a Frenchman
stands charged with false pret-
ences at Singapore, to which
place extradition is being sought.

It was stated by Inspector Watt
that the man would be leaving on
December 1 by the a.s. Malta.
His Worship remarked that that
was the boat he was going Home
on.

A Dangerous Practice.

Inspector O'Halloran summoned
a Chinese woman, before Mr.
F. A. Hazelwood, at the Police
Court this morning, with rendering
the footpath dangerous to
pedestrians, owing to her having
washed clothes on it. The Inspector
said this kind of thing was a
nuisance. The footpath was all wet.
His Worship remarked that he had never had a
case like this before, but for the
offence defendant would have to
pay \$10.

Robbed While Asleep.

A Chinese living in Haiphong
Road, Kowloon, has reported to
the Police that he has had over
\$300 stolen from him. The facts
appear to be that yesterday morning,
while he was asleep, a coolie
who generally slept outside drew
up the bottom part of the door
and snatched away a box contain-
ing the money, which complain-
ant was using for a pillow.
He woke up when the box was
taken away, but before he could
do anything the man had dis-
appeared.

Satisfied.

A Chinese was charged before
Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police
Court this morning, with being in
unlawful possession of twelve
jadeite bangles. A Chinese
detective stated that he found the
man on a wharf, and in his
pockets were the bangles. De-
fendant told him that he brought
them down from Canton to sell.
Defendant repeated this before
His Worship sometimes ago, and
said he had been looking round
for someone to buy them. In-
spector Davitt said there was a
doubt about that being so; he
felt satisfied. Defendant was
discharged.

Rickshaw Cools Let Off.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the
Police Court, this morning, a
rickshaw coolie was charged with
demanding more than his legal
fare and also with assault. In-
spector Davitt told His Worship that
complainant hired the rickshaw at
Spring Gardens and went to Tin
Lok Lane, where he demanded five
cents in payment. Defendant
objected to this and complainant
gave him a lecture. Still
the man objected and caught
hold of his wrist with his fingers,
drawing blood. His Worship
said he could not believe the rickshaw
coolie had done this, and he
ordered him to pay the man five
cents.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE
BRIGADE

No. 1 Hongkong V.A.D.

Orders issued to-day are as
follows:

It is notified that when a
specialy meritorious case of first
aid is brought to the notice of the
Central Executive Committee
(London), supported by reliable
evidence, it shall be competent
for the committee to authorise an
enforcement to be made on the
certificate of the person concerned.
This rule is not retrospective.

Monthly Competition.

Members are reminded of the
Monthly Competition to be held
at 10.15 a.m. on Friday, the 24th
inst., at the Military Hospital. A
full attendance is requested, as
members are required to initial
the annual record of attendances
and duties. The Commandant
will present medallions to the
following:—Mrs. Dubey, Miss G.
Ellis, Miss L. Ellis, Mr. Harker,
Miss P. Lammett, Mrs. Ralphs,
Mrs. Robertson, and Mrs. Shenton;
and home nursing certificates
to—Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. Carlton,
Mrs. A. E. Griffin.

Section Meetings.

(a) Members unable to attend
a section meeting should notify
their Section Leader.

(b) The Commandant will
attend section meetings from time
to time.

Uniform.

Aprons will in future be worn,
both indoors and out.

Joined.

The following have joined the
Detachment:—Mrs. Adams, Mrs.
Alabaster, Miss Lander.

Resigned.

(a) The resignation of Miss
Mind, who is about to leave the
Colony, has been accepted by the
Commandant. (b) One member,
having consistently ignored
orders, has been requested by the
Commandant to resign, and her
resignation has been accepted.

(d) M. RALPHS,

Adjutant and Hon. Secretary.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr.
F. C. Jenkins, D. S. P. (Reserve),
state:—

No. 2 Company.

The following will parade at
the Central Police Station on
Thursday, Nov. 23, at 5.30
p.m.:—All Recruits and P. C.
508 Nabi, 513 Remedios, 515
Rosario, 542 Santos, 570 Roche,
624 Marques, 525 Ribeiro, and
753 Santos. Those without blue
uniform will attend in musi.

Nos. 1 and 2 Sections.

Recruits of these Sections will
attend at Central Station at 5.30
p.m. on Thursday, Nov. 23. Section
Commanders will warn their
men accordingly.

Buglers and Drummers.

These will attend under their
Instructors at the Chinese Recre-
ation Club Ground at 7 p.m. on
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
in each week. Sergeant 37 Wong
Shan Nin is placed in charge as
from this date.

Headquarters' Club.

The members of the General
Committee and all Officers are
requested to meet at the Club at
5.45 p.m. on Thursday, Nov. 23.

Parades Central Station.

Wednesday, November 22.

No. 3 Company under Company
Commander. No. 4 Company
(except Recruits) under the
Sergeant Major. Recruits of No. 2
Platoon under Company Sergeant
Major.

Thursday, November 23.

Recruits of No. 4 Company under
Company Sergeant Major.

Friday, November 24.—No.

1, 2 and 3 Sections of No. 1
Company under Section Com-
manders.

Heather Day*, November 25.

Permission has been given to
members of the Police Reserve
Force in uniform on "Heather
Day" to wear the emblems which
will on that day be sold.

Joined.

No. 2 Company, Section 7.

P.C. 768 H. d' Aquino.

Military Lecture.

Order No. 93 issued to-day by
Major Walker, Commanding
H.M.V.R. Major—A. J. S. S. —
and all ranks are invited to
attend the lecture on "The
Development of the British
Army" at the Central Police
Station on Friday, Nov. 25, at
7 p.m.

LITERARY NEWS.

Messrs. Allen and Unwin's
Publications.

Messrs. George Allen and
Unwin announce a new volume
of verses by Mr. R. W. Campbell

author of "Private Spad Taxis,"

and "The Kangaroo Mariner,"

titled "The Making of Micky
McGee."

These verses reveal

the discovery of still another

Kipling, and the author rightly

deserves the title of "The Scottish
Kipling."

His touch is grave and gay,

<p

FOOTBALL GOSSIP.

Comments on Saturday's Games.

Many apparently new faces were seen in the military teams engaged in senior and junior matches at the Happy Valley on Saturday last, yet there was something strangely familiar about the players which gave one much food for thought. Discreet inquiries amongst spectators revealed the fact that no new men had arrived in the Colony and that no abnormal changes in teams had taken place. Further investigations in no way helped to solve what was now regarded as a mystery and inquiries were abandoned the better to follow the games when the solution was obtained by the following conversation being overheard:—1st. Citizen: "So I see the soldiers have shaved their upper lips?" 2nd. Citizen: "Yes—a new order, I understand." 1st. Citizen: "And to effect this reform it has taken years and an army of millions." 2nd. Citizen: "And Charlie Chaplin."

In Division II, chief interest centred round what appeared to be regarded as the match of the season, Islamics v. South China Athletic, and the spectators were treated to an exhibition of football rarely seen in the junior division. The records of the two teams for the present season were:—

Goals
P.W.D.L. F.A. Pts
Islamics 3 3 0 132 6
Athletic 2 1 0 32 3

So that on past performances the odds were on the Islamics, but those who saw the Athletic on the previous Saturday knew that they could be depended upon to put up a good fight. Immediately the game started it was evident that the contest was to be an exciting one: the play was fast, and both defences were soon tested, but the backs were sound and their sure kicking was one of the features of the game. In the first half, the Athletic did most of the attacking, and shortly before the whistle blew for half-time a sparkling run on the left wing, followed by a delightful centre, found the ball snapp'd up and netted, the Islamics' goalie being helpless. Then followed a scene of wild enthusiasm amongst the Athletic's supporters, which when it subsided, found most of them breathless and hatless, for hats were thrown high in the air with an utter disregard for their ultimate recovery. Play was resumed after the referee had informed the spectators that only players were allowed inside the line, and half-time found the Athletic leading 1-0. On the re-start, the Islamics got down to business, but their efforts were of no avail. As time went on, the pace began to tell, noticeably so in the case of the Athletic, and fears appeared to be entertained that they would not hold out. However, they managed to do so, and time found them victors without any addition to the score.

A Coy. K.S.L.L. continued their victorious march, this time at the expense of 88th Coy., R.G.A., whom they defeated 3-0. The game did not arouse much interest, despite the fact that it was a comparatively important fixture, 88th Coy. being the present holders of the championship and A Coy. having gained the maximum number of points at the expense of the R.E. and D. Coy., K.S.L.L. Throughout the game 88th Coy. never looked like winners, A Coy. being much faster and smarter on the ball. The champions started the season with a win, against 87th Coy.; they next shared the points with 83rd Coy.; and now they have had to acknowledge defeat. The trophy will certainly find a new resting place at the end of the season unless a marked improvement is made.

The Police Reserve suffered yet another defeat, and this by a team who had yet to gain a victory, namely Kowloon. The game was a nail-biter for Kowloon, as the result 3-0 shows, but there was little difference between the

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending November 18, 1916:—

Receipts Aggregate for week.	Receipts for 16 weeks
This Year: ... \$12,583 3662.574	Last Year: ... 10,295 506,332
Increase: ... 1,488 156,242	

Helena May Institute.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holycross has kindly consented to show a selection of coloured lantern slides illustrating the scenery of Japan, at the Institute on Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 9 p.m. Members and their friends (ladies and gentlemen) are cordially invited to attend.

The Colony's Health.

During last week eleven cases of small-pox (all Chinese, one imported) were notified in the Colony; as well as four of diphtheria (one British and the rest Chinese, one imported); and two of enteric (one Japanese and one Chinese). Six of the small-pox cases, two of diphtheria and one of enteric ended fatally.

Although defeated they were not disgraced and have the satisfaction of knowing that whilst Kowloon were piling up goals at the Valley they were keeping up the best traditions of the force by "doin' their duty."

Those old rivals, the R.G.A. and R.E., met for the first time this season, and the gunners were very optimistic about their prospects of success, for whilst the sappers' abilities were well known the gunners had one or two dark horses who were expected to play a prominent part in the game. These teams meet regularly every year, and for the past four or five seasons the gunners have been unable to overcome their doughty opponents. The game started briskly and the sappers were soon making headway, but Caple and Dickinson were equal to the occasion. During the whole of the first half the gunners' forward line could not get going beyond an occasional run on either wing, not one of which was dangerous, whilst the sappers maintained a pressure which, against a less strong defence, must have been rewarded by goals. Half-time arrived with both defences still intact. For some time after the resumption the sappers still kept up the attack, during which the gunners were penalised for handling in the dreaded area. To Hopton was allotted the task of taking the kick, and he failed to score. This considerably heartened the gunners, who from that time became the aggressors, and, but for the sterling play of Coxon, Blenfield and Wilkinson, they must have scored. Time came with still no goals, and once again these two teams shared the points. Mention should be made of Wilkinson who, until this season, was unknown as a goalkeeper.

Roger has on many occasions saved the sappers from defeat, but his successor is quite as good and should be considered seriously for a place in any teams selected for exhibition matches.

The Navy were opposed to the K.S.L.L. and great hopes were entertained by the latter of inflicting a crushing defeat on the sailors. A rude shock was, however, awaiting the proud Selopians, for in the opening stages the sailors quite dominated the game and were unfortunate not to score. The Shropshires, after a time, pulled themselves together and some pretty play was seen, but the goals as confidently expected were not forthcoming. The first half was nearing its close when a penalty was awarded against the Navy, from which Britts scored. Half-time 1-0. In the second half, play was very even, frequent raids on both goals being made, during one of which the Shropshires again scored, and at full-time the score stood 2-0 in favour of the K.S.L.L., but there was little difference between the

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Shanghai Prevention Society's Report.

On Monday, October 2, before Mr. Garstin, British Assessor, and Magistrate Wong, a mafou named Wong Ng-sung, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a pony, by working it attached to a public licensed carriage on the Szechuan Road, at 11.45 a.m., on September 30, whilst in a very starved condition, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$10 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate. Pony to be sent to S.S.P.C.A. stable at owner's expense.

On same date, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Wong, a coolie named Teng Yung-pian, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of chickens by overcrowding them in baskets, at 11.45 p.m., October 1, on Broadway, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$10 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate. Pony to be sent to S.S.P.C.A. stable at owner's expense.

On Monday, October 2, before Mr. Garstin, British Assessor, and Magistrate Wong, a coolie named Waung Ah-noon, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of turkeys by overcrowding them in baskets, at 1.10 a.m., October 5, on Woosung Road, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$10 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate. Pony to be sent to S.S.P.C.A. stable at owner's expense.

On Friday, October 6, before Mr. Sokobin, American Assessor, and Magistrate Wong, Lee Kuei-sien, stable keeper, was charged with unlawfully and cruelly ill-treating a chestnut gelding, by causing it to be worked attached to a carriage on the Hankow Road, at 7.40 p.m., on September 28, whilst suffering from sore withers and in a starved condition thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$20 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate to be paid out of the fine.

On the same date, before Mr. Garstin, British Assessor, and Magistrate Wong, a coolie named Mao Ching-geung, 25 Chuo-fuong Terrace, was charged with unlawfully and cruelly ill-treating a dog, by unmercifully kicking it on the body, on Sincapang Road, September 16, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$2 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate. Dog to be sent to S.S.P.C.A. stable at owner's expense.

On Wednesday, October 11, a mafou was seen working a grey pony attached to a carriage on the Nanking Road whilst in poor condition and suffering from a saddle sore. The animal was examined by Dr. Pratt, who certified it as not a bad case, and recommended it be given a rest for one week. The owner agreed to this and paid veterinary expenses; no further action taken.

On same date, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, a coolie named See Ah-ong, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of chickens by overcrowding them in baskets, at 5.30 p.m., October 10, on Shantung Road, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$3 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate. Chickens to be sent to S.S.P.C.A. stable at owner's expense.

On same date, a coolie named Ziung Pau-sung, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of chickens by overcrowding them in baskets, at 5.45 p.m., October 8, on Peking Road, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$3 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate. Chickens to be sent to S.S.P.C.A. stable at owner's expense.

On Thursday, October 12, before Mr. Sokobin, American Assessor, Wong Ching-liang, dealer, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of chickens by overcrowding them in baskets on October 12, at 6.20 a.m., on North Soochow Road, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$5 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate. Chickens to be sent to S.S.P.C.A. stable at owner's expense.

On Saturday, October 14, before Mr. Schirmer, German Assessor, a mafou named Wong Yoh-kun was charged with cruelly ill-treating a grey pony by working it attached to a carriage on the Soochow Road whilst lame in both forelegs, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$5 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate. Pony to be sent to S.S.P.C.A. stable at owner's expense.

At the ceremony for the conferring of degrees, to be held at the University of Hongkong on December 14, 1916, University Auditor, which was written by Mr. Deacon, will be delivered and the degree of B.A. (1916) will be

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST ARRIVED

NEW SHIPMENT OF

SELECTED
FINNAN HADDOCKS,
FILLET HADDOCKS,
KIPPERS.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November, 1916.

commencing at 3 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Plants in pots, Ferns and Flower Stands.

On view Now.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

On Thursday, October 26, before Mr. Pekins and Magistrate Wong, a hawk named Vang Yung-woo was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of ducks by overcrowding them in baskets, on October 19, 5.45 p.m., on The Bund thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering. Bail \$5 forfeited to go to S.S.P.C.A.

On Friday, October 20, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, a coolie named Sung Ah-yung was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of ducks by overcrowding them in baskets, on October 19, 5.45 p.m., on The Bund thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$2 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate.

On Wednesday, October 25, before Mr. Garstin, British Assessor, a shopkeeper named See Ah-ong was charged with unlawfully illustrating a number of chickens by overcrowding them in baskets, on October 24, 3.15 p.m., on Kiangs Road, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$3 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate.

On Thursday, October 26, before Mr. Pekins and Magistrate Wong, a hawk named Vang Yung-woo was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of ducks by overcrowding them in baskets, on October 26, 10.30 a.m., on North Soochow Road, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$4 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate.

On Friday, October 27, before Mr. Schirmer, German Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, a farmer named Zeng Ching-keung was charged with cruelly ill-treating a buffalio by walking it whilst lame in the off hind leg, at 10 a.m., on October 27, at 10.30 a.m., on North Soochow Road, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$5 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate.

On Saturday, October 28, before Mr. Schirmer, German Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, a farmer named Zeng Ching-keung was charged with cruelly ill-treating a buffalio by walking it whilst lame in the off hind leg, at 10 a.m., on North Soochow Road, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$5 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate.

On Sunday, October 29, before Mr. Schirmer, German Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, a farmer named Zeng Ching-keung was charged with cruelly ill-treating a buffalio by walking it whilst lame in the off hind leg, at 10 a.m., on North Soochow Road, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$5 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate.

On Monday, October 30, before Mr. Schirmer, German Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, a farmer named Zeng Ching-keung was charged with cruelly ill-treating a buffalio by walking it whilst lame in the off hind leg, at 10 a.m., on North Soochow Road, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$5 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate.

On Tuesday, October 31, before Mr. Schirmer, German Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, a farmer named Zeng Ching-keung was charged with cruelly ill-treating a buffalio by walking it whilst lame in the off hind leg, at 10 a.m., on North Soochow Road, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$5 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate.

On Wednesday, November 1, before Mr. Schirmer, German Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, a farmer named Zeng Ching-keung was charged with cruelly ill-treating a buffalio by walking it whilst lame in the off hind leg, at 10 a.m., on North Soochow Road, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$5 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate.

On Thursday, November 2, before Mr. Schirmer, German Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, a farmer named Zeng Ching-keung was charged with cruelly ill-treating a buffalio by walking it whilst lame in the off hind leg, at 10 a.m., on North Soochow Road, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$5 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate.

On Friday, November 3, before Mr. Schirmer, German Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, a farmer named Zeng Ching-keung was charged with cruelly ill-treating a buffalio by walking it whilst lame in the off hind leg, at 10 a.m., on North Soochow Road, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$5 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate.

On Saturday, November 4, before Mr. Schirmer, German Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, a farmer named Zeng Ching-keung was charged with cruelly ill-treating a buffalio by walking it whilst lame in the off hind leg, at 10 a.m., on North Soochow Road, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$5 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate.

On Sunday, November 5, before Mr. Schirmer, German Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, a farmer named Zeng Ching-keung was charged with cruelly ill-treating a buffalio by walking it whilst lame in the off hind leg, at 10 a.m., on North Soochow Road, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$5 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate.

On Monday, November 6, before Mr. Schirmer, German Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, a farmer named Zeng Ching-keung was charged with cruelly ill-treating a buffalio by walking it whilst lame in the off hind leg, at 10 a.m., on North Soochow Road, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$5 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate.

On Tuesday, November 7, before Mr. Schirmer, German Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, a farmer named Zeng Ching-keung was charged with cruelly ill-treating a buffalio by walking it whilst lame in the off hind leg, at 10 a.m., on North Soochow Road, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$5 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate.

On Wednesday, November 8, before Mr. Schirmer, German Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, a farmer named Zeng Ching-keung was charged with cruelly ill-treating a buffalio by walking it whilst lame in the off hind leg, at 10 a.m., on North Soochow Road, thereby causing it unnecessary pain and suffering.

Fined \$5 to go to S.S.P.C.A. and to pay cost of veterinary certificate.

On Thursday, November 9

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley	about 26th Nov.	Direct Service.
LONDON & B'way via S'pore, Fang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles	MALTA Capt. C. H. Cochrane	noon 1st Dec.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MALWA.
SHANGHAI, Moji, NOVARA Kobe and Yoko-hama	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	about 5th Dec.	Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Fang, C'bo, Port Said and Marseilles	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley	noon 15th Dec.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

E. V. D. Parr.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 18th Nov., 1916.
Acting Superintendent.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days
Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22 days.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

14,600 tons Gross Register, Quadruple Screws, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most Luxurious ship on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) **SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG**

EMPEROR OF ASIA 30 Nov. EMPRESS OF ASIA 15 Feb.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA 28 Dec. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 15 Mar.
Empress of Japan 10 Jan. Empress of Japan 25 Mar.
Monteagle 3 Feb. Monteagle 14 Apr.
Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.
Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

F. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Shirala," tons 5,306, Capt. A. J. Terry, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 23rd instant.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Gregory Apcar," tons 4,604, Capt. H. G. Ellis will be despatched for S'pore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 22nd inst.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASBON & CO. LTD.,
Hongkong, Nov. 17, 1916 Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 12th Oct., 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO. LTD.,
Hongkong, 18th Nov., 1916.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong

Subject to Alteration

Steamers

Sailing Date

Destination			
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Tenerife	Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon	SATUR., 9th Dec.	21,000
via S'pore, Fang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles	Kamo Maru Capt. K. Shimidzu	TUES., 28th Nov.	16,000
SHANGHAI, Moji, NOVARA Kobe and Yoko-hama	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	WED., 22nd Nov.	12,500
LONDON via Singapore, Fang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles	T'ama Maru Capt. Akamatsu	SATUR., 16th Dec.	12,500
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thurday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soeda	TUES., 12th Dec.	13,500
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	FRI., 12th Dec.	9,600
SHANGHAI, Moji, NOVARA Kobe and Yoko-hama	Ceylon Maru Capt. B. Teuda	TUESDAY, 28th Nov.	10,000
SHANGHAI, Moji, NOVARA Kobe and Yoko-hama	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi	SATURDAY, 25th Nov.	8,000
SHANGHAI, Moji, NOVARA Kobe and Yoko-hama	Penang Maru Capt. Kushitsiki	THURSDAY, 23rd Nov.	10,000
SHANGHAI, Moji, NOVARA Kobe and Yoko-hama	Tosa Maru Capt. O. Sakamoto	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov.	10,000
SHANGHAI, Moji, NOVARA Kobe and Yoko-hama	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda	MON., 11th Dec.	9,600
SHANGHAI, Moji, NOVARA Kobe and Yoko-hama	Mishima Maru Capt. S. Nishimura	MON., 27th Dec.	16,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

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Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

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B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer Displacement Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Korea Maru 18,000 - 18 knots 25th Nov. at noon.

Siberia Maru 15,000 - 18 knots 13th Dec.

Tenyu Maru 22,000 - 21 knots 19th Dec.

Shinyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots 17th Jan. 1917.

Persia Maru 9,000 - 14 knots Leave Nagasaki.

1st class to London G\$148 (£71.10), return G\$162 (£122).

to San Francisco G\$250. (Cargo only.)

For the voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates Given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUITO and VALPARAISO, THEN TO TRANSAEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Kyo Maru 1,720 - 14 knots 9th Jan. 1917.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjikembang 12th Dec. | S.S. Tjisondari 11th Feb.

Arahan 11th Jan.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

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For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOKE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JANUARY 27, APRIL 11, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
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Telephone No. 291.

R. M. S. P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

For Steamer Data of Departure

GENOA Merlestone

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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Telephone No. 2

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)
The s.s. "S. JACOB."
This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next departure from Hongkong, November 27, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

Port Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN Lijn.
Hongkong, 20th Nov., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" December 9.

s.s. "ECUADOR" December 30.

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These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:

COMPANY'S OFFICE IN
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
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FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
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PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

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TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
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GRAVING DOCK.

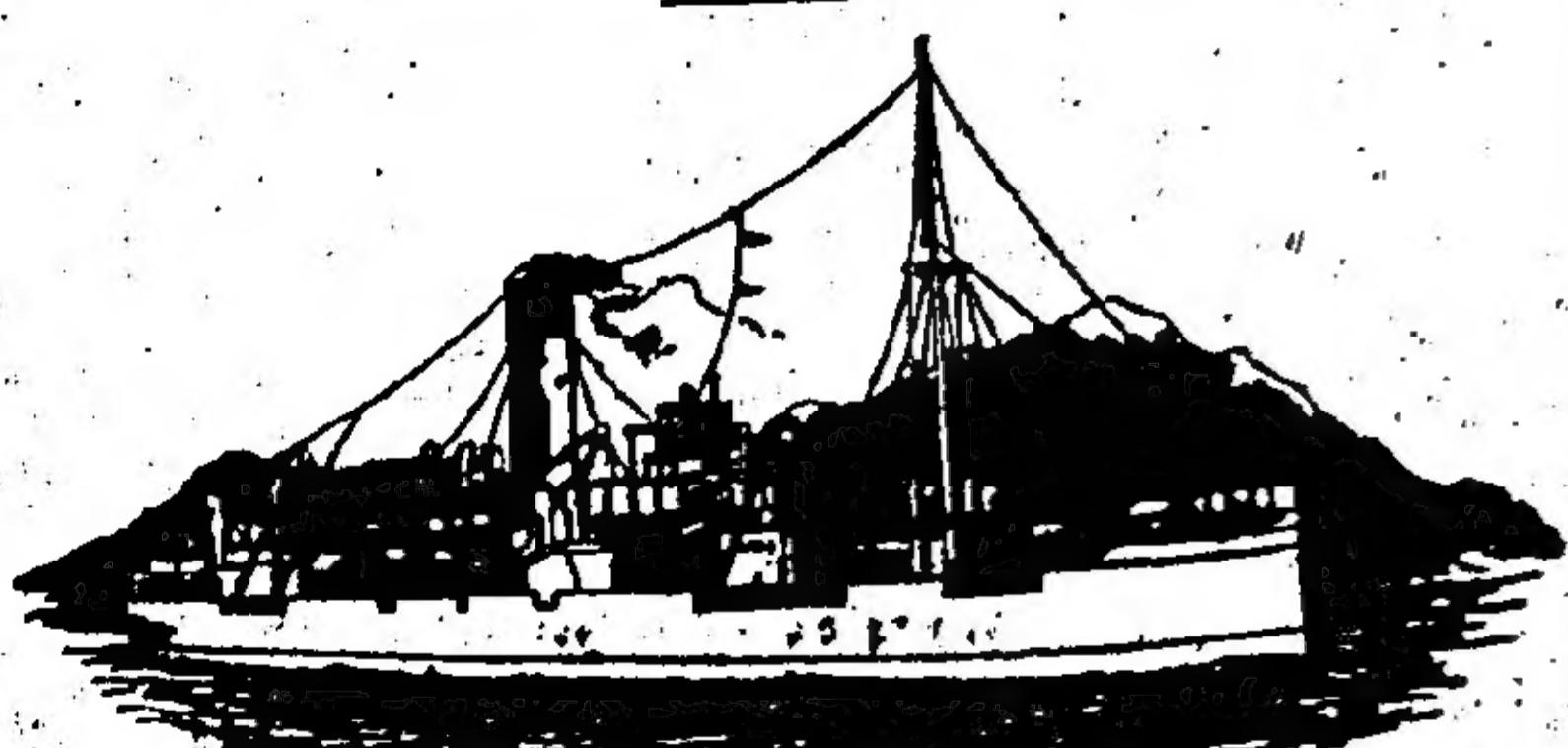
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PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.
OXY-ACETYLENE
and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR:
JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
Mr. BURKE, Manager THORNYCROFT'S Representative, is at present in Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers, Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft, Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN AGENTS
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, NO. 212.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London via Cape Town	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	28, Nov.
Genoa	J. M. Co.	nd Nov.	
London via Ports	Mershire	P. & O.	1 Dec.
London via Cape Town	Malta	N. Y. K.	9 Dec.
London via Ports	Katori M.	B. & S.	13 Dec.
London via Ports	Oyclops	P. & O.	15 Dec.
London via Ports	Nankin	B. & S.	22 Dec.
London via Ports	Ningchow	B. & S.	27 Dec.
London via Ports	Peleus	B. & S.	31 Dec.
London via Ports	Euryalus	S. T. & Co. & Co.	
Genoa and London	Gleniffer		

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria B.C. via Japan	W'hama M.	N. Y. K.	22, Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	23, Nov.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	30, Nov.
New York via Panama	Tsushima M.	N. Y. K.	6, Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	9, Dec.
Boston and New York	Euryalus	B. & S.	9, Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	12, Dec.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	Tambo M.	N. Y. K.	16, Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	13, Dec.
Seattle via Japan	Teyo M.	T. K. K.	19, Dec.
South American Ports	Proteus	B. & S.	13, Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	19, Jan.
	China	C. M. S. S.	27, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12, Dec.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	26, Dec.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12, Jan.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	27, Jan.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Siagon	Kaijan	B. & S.	21, Nov.
Shanghai via Swatow	Kwongtang	J. M. Co.	21, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	21, Nov.
Shanghai	Chekiang	B. & S.	21, Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	J. M. Co.	22, Nov.
Sandakan	Hinsang	D. S. & Co.	22, Nov.
Calcutta via Ports	G. Apcar	B. & S.	22, Nov.
Amoy and Shanghai	Hoihow	J. M. Co.	22, Nov.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Hongsang	D. S. & Co.	23, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Shirala	B. & S.	23, Nov.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	J. M. Co.	23, Nov.
Tiencin	Cheo'shing	D. L. & Co.	24, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	N. Y. K.	24, Nov.
Bombay via Ports	Rangoon M.	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
Shanghai	Choyang	B. & S.	24, Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Pheinius	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
Manila	Yuenyang	B. & S.	24, Dec.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	J. M. Co.	25, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Nankiu	B. & S.	26, Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Anhui	B. & S.	26, Nov.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	27, Nov.
Tiencin	Kusichow	J.C.J. L.	27, Nov.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'waw	J. Jacob	D. L. Co.	28, Nov.
Swatow	Taming	B. & S.	8, Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Laisang	J. M. Co.	28, Nov.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Teenkal	B. & S.	30, Dec.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Euryalus	J. M. Co.	1, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Namsang	D. L. & Co.	1, Dec.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Haitan	J. M. Co.	2, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Loxang	B. & S.	3, Dec.
Manila	Teucer	J.C.J. L.	5, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Tjimanoek	P. & O.	5, Dec.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Novara	J.C.J. L.	6, Dec.
Kobe	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	9, Dec.
Java	Tjikini	N. Y. K.	11, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	B. & S.	11, Dec.
Manila	Proteus	B. & S.	21, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Tydeus	B. & S.	

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN Lijn.
JAVA-PACIFIC Lijn.

THE Steamship

"ARAKAN."

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 24th November, 1916, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 27th November, 1916, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th November, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors: Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be forwarded by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN Lijn.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"NINGCHOW."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 20th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 24th November, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The G. P. O. S. as EMPIRE OF ASIA is due to arrive at Hongkong on Nov. 24, at noon.

The G. P. O. S. as EMPIRE OF JAPAN arrived Nagasaki on Nov. 20, at 5 p.m., en route to Vancouver.

The G. P. O. S. as EMPIRE OF JAPAN arrived Nagasaki on Nov. 20, at 5 p.m., en route to Vancouver.

The G. P. O. S. as EMPIRE OF JAPAN arrived Nagasaki on Nov. 20, at 5 p.m., en route to Vancouver.

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The G. P. O. S. as EMPIRE OF JAPAN arrived Nagasaki on Nov. 2

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute:

Banks.	s. 8	740.00
Douglas.	b. 8	123.50
Lad's (Def.)	s. 8	137.00
Standard.	s. 8	22.00
China Sugar.	s. 8	133.00
H.K. Wharves.	s. 8	86.00
K'loon Docks.	s. 8	132.50
China Prov.	s. 8	9.10
Dairy Farms.	s. 8	26.00
Cements.	b. 8	10.80
H.K. Electrics.	s. 8	54.00
H.K. Tramways.	s. 8	7.10

ALPHABET UP TO DATE.

A Clever A.B.C. of the War.

A for an Army that sprang from the land

Like the crop from the dragon's teeth sown in the sand.

B for the Bayonet — grim "Rosalie":

Verdun by the Boche as he turns him to flee.

C for the —Hush I must needs be polite,

Or he'll prick up those very long ears as I write.

D for Dog-out, and our ladies so gay.

Where Hell with the lid off is blazing away.

E for the England they die for content;

She called—and God bless them! —they cheerfully went.

F for the Folly that trusted the Boche,

And thrives on a diet of Cocos and Tosh.

G for the Gods that are smashing the Hun;

Send more and yet more, till he's well on the run.

H for a Hand that is feeling about With a cheque in its fingers —Contractors! look out,

I for "An Innocent Country attacked,"

"Kennst du das Land?" (that we trust will get whacked).

J for the Juggernaut Tank which, you see,

Can sit on house, or will climb up a tree.

K is for Kultur, that, scratched with a pin,

Reveals the Blonde Beast which is lurking therein.

L for the Lie that's concocted each day

By Wolf and his merry men over the way.

M for the Money the Foreigner paid in kind contributions to bolster Free Trade.

N the New Name which the Foreigner took

When it suited that German-jew gentleman's book.

O for Objector, whose Conscience, I'm told,

Has grown like the gourd of the Prophet of old.

P is for Peace—the Amen of the War:—

When we've beaten the Fox to his knees—not before.

Q for a Quesiton. Now whom might it be?

That helps the Hun trader here? R.S.V.P.

R for Remembrance. No need to explain.

The brute which has bitten would bite as again.

S for the Shirker who fears for his skin.

More power to the Act which is roping him in!

T for the Taxes we cheerfully pay. Now find me the Briton who grumbles to-day!

U stands for US, and the Mother-land's pride.

When their Boys hurried over to stand by her side.

V for the Valiant. O, Man in the Street!

How much do you owe to the Man in the Fleet?

W oman, brave Woman, and English at that!

Our thanks to you! Madam, I take off my hat!

X for Xtortion. Angry with the "Bingo".

That are filling their pockets and pulling the strings!

Y pro, which as "Wopen" will go down to Fane,

Since Tommy, its Godfather, gave it this name!

Z for the Zeppes—those Air Devils. Ton-bit

Your notharness dollar will score off them yet!

Graffiti in the Glass

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A Forgery Case.

The second day of the November Criminal Sessions opened this morning at the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies). The first case to be taken was that in which a Chinese, named Lo Shun, was indicted on two counts, one being for uttering a forged endorsement and the other for endeavouring to obtain money by such forged instrument. He denied both offences.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown

Solicitor, prosecuted, and stated

that the prisoner was charged

with uttering a forged bill of

exchange issued by a bank in

Vancouver, British Columbia, on

the Hongkong and Shanghai

Bank, to the credit of the Chan

Hing Lung firm at Hongkong.

The value of the bill was

\$190; and this sum the prisoner

tried to obtain. He was not

charged with forging the signature

but with uttering, which

meant that he tried to make use

of a forged instrument, knowing

it to have been forged. The facts

of the case were that on October 5

the prisoner went to the Bank

and presented the bill, but as it was

neither chopped nor endorsed, the

shroff refused payment and told

the prisoner to get it chopped.

The prisoner went away and

came back in about ten minutes

with the bill chopped and

endorsed. He was taken to the top

floor of the Bank premises,

where a register of the local choppers

was kept, and it was then found

that the chop was not in order.

The real chop of the Chan Hing

Lung firm, had square corners,

and the one on the bill had round

corners. Prisoner was asked by

the compradore where he got the

bill from, and he said he had got

it from a friend who was outside

the Bank. A detective was sent out

with him to find the friend, but,

as in most cases of that kind, the

friend could not be found, and

prisoner was handed over to the

Police.

In answer to the first charge,

prisoner said he did not know the

signature or chop was a forgery,

for he was only asked to take it to

the Bank and get the money. In

answer to the second charge, he

repeated this statement, and

added that he was to get \$5 for

his trouble.

The jury found prisoner guilty,

by six to one.

His Lordship said that prisoner

had committed a very serious

offence, for which he was liable

to imprisonment for life. His

story as to his being given the

bill to cash by a friend, and his

not knowing the chop to be

forged, might or might not

be true, but the jury had found

him guilty, and he would go to

prison for five years.

FOOTBALL MEETING.

Suggested Alteration of League Rules Disapproved.

Commander Gibson, R. N., presided at a meeting of the Hongkong Football Association last evening in the R. G. A. Theatre. There was an unusually large attendance of Club representatives.

The meeting considered an appeal by the Staff and Departments against a league decision on a proposed amendment of the League rules, to the effect that players who at any time

have played in two First Division matches be not allowed to compete in the 2nd Division." It will be remembered that the proposal was rejected at a recent League meeting by eight votes to seven.

Considerable discussion took place on the matter, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, K.S.L.I., eventually proposing that the amendment, which emanated from Mr. J. Stalker, of the Hongkong Football Club, be put to the meeting.

Mr. Gleeson, K.S.L.I., seconded but on a vote being taken the motion was rejected, by 23 votes to 10.

The Navy applied for permission to withdraw from the League owing to the difficulty of raising a team, but the application was turned down.

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AIRCRAFT IN THE WAR.

Problems of the Great Push.

The part that is being played by aircraft in the intense struggle along the Somme front cannot yet be fairly understood from the meagre official reports. That it is of great importance is clear, and that the enemy is cut-classed is obvious. But some very curious questions are prompted as the result of a little reflection; and some of these questions were anticipated in these Notes over a year ago.

If the enemy's line should break at any time, and there is a swift general advance, what tactical part will be played by aircraft, and a question that arises in the mind of the practical colonel—how will Fifth Army organization meet the demands that would then be made upon it?

From recent official reports it is evident that the airmen of the Allies have been gravely harassing the enemy's communications. Railways have been disorganized; and on one occasion recently a moving train was struck so that it tore up the line, and other trains were involved, causing the disaster graphically described, with several other aircraft actions, by the Times special correspondent last Monday.

It is nearly impossible to foretell what may or may not be done by aircraft, because the magnitude of the Fifth Army so swiftly increases that the lesson of previous work cannot be closely applied to present possibilities. For example, over two years ago the great retreat upon Paris was in progress, when the enemy's aircraft was supreme, at any rate numerically, and the Allies were involved in more or less confusion, having no settled base from which to operate. In the more established functions of aircraft to-day, and with better and vastly more numerous machines, and more perfected organization and experience, but with swiftly advancing lines and the need to carry bases rapidly forward, what will the winning side be able to accomplish?

To the writer the question is one of burning interest, and he ventures to believe that when the day of the definite break-through arrives aircraft will gravely increase the enemy's dilemmas; and, as he has before remarked, will help to bring to the battle of to-day the deciding factor formerly in great measure the role of cavalry. Cavalry, however, will be in operation, but in the very nature of things it is not likely that in the Western Theatre cavalry alone will be able to accomplish all the work.

In support of this view, the significance of the increasing frequency in the official reports of references to attacks by aeroplanes on land troops and the systematic dislocation of the enemy's railway communications will not be overlooked. And where roads and railways have to be carried across rivers, thus converging communications to a few crowded points, the work of aircraft will become more and more critical in its influence on a final issue.

There, too, defending aircraft will concentrate, and there will be fought battles in the air beside which previous aerial actions will seem trivial.

One more question arises. Has the enemy deliberately reduced his aircraft strength on the Western front in order to strengthen his forces in the East and the South-East, or is he accumulating aircraft and men for a combined air and sea attack? The former may to some extent be the case, and it might appear consistent with his general war policy, although as to the wisdom of such a course time alone can show. But as to the prospect of using aeroplanes extensively in any early fleet action, it simply does not exist. As offensive craft against armed and armoured ships, even Zeppelins would make but a feeble show, and even big batteries of aeroplanes would be wasted. If there is anything left, the enemy's exhaustion and defeat in the alkali sector for the great preponderance of the Allies' aircraft on the Western front it could only be that Germany is sending

way the approaches to this country had been interrupted by submarines.

The effect would have been, moreover, to release some millions of tons of shipping which has been continuously employed in the transport of the army and its supplies. The rendering of more tonnage available would have made freight lower and the prices of food cheaper, for the enormous rates for freight have been largely responsible for the rise in the price of food.

"Perhaps," Mr. Fell continued, "the most important new point of all is that the carrying out of the resolutions of the Economic Conference in Paris, in their entirety depends upon the early construction of the tunnel, because Italy and Belgium, which used to send a large part of their exports to Germany, must have better communication with England if these exports are to be diverted to this country.

The Italian Government, it is understood, have made strong representations for the construction of a tunnel, or, at any rate, for some better means of communication to be provided than exist at present for getting their perishable goods rapidly into the London market. In the same way, they require better facilities for their import of goods from England, and they can only be given by putting the goods in trucks and conveying them without change direct to the Italian towns where they are required.

The same remark applies to Belgium. The King of the Belgians has shown, both personally and through his Ministers, that he is keenly interested in the construction of a Channel Tunnel. In a lesser degree, it applies also to communication with Spain, Switzerland and other neutral countries on the Continent.

"France, it is well known, has always been entirely in favor of the construction of a tunnel, and is prepared to do her part in its construction; but knowing how strong was our insular feeling in this country, she has been, particularly, careful never to raise the question or push it forward in any way. She has preferred to wait without any pressure on her part until we in England decide that the tunnel is vital and necessary to the interests of the nation.

"As to the supposed military dangers, we believe that the greatest strategists at the present time, consider they are nonexistent. The idea of the French seizing the Dover end of the tunnel by surprise for an attack on London is one which no reasonable man would now put forward.

The role of the submarine and the passage over these islands by air have completely altered our position as an island, which could only be approached or attacked on the surface of the sea. The knowledge of this great change has turned many men who were formerly opponents of a tunnel into keen supporters of the project. I could name several members of the House of Commons who were previously opposed to it and have now completely changed their opinion. It is

COMMERCIAL

Dutch Indies Export
Commenting on the wa
reances on exports from
Dutch Indies the *Gazette* of
Holland states that the first six
months of 1916 have been rather
full for shipping between Nether
lands Indies and other countries,
particularly Europe. This was
in the first place attributable to
the limited cargo space for India
partly to the longer duration of
the voyages and the temporary
laying-up of Dutch boats main
taining services with Netherlands
India, and the damage and loss
suffered in various degrees by
most companies. Another factor
that strongly affected the exports
to the Netherlands was the Over
seas Trust, which put under con
trol more and more of the
products exported from the
Colonies to the Mother Country.

Rubber Statistics.

An interesting chart has just
been issued by the Rubber
Growers' Association showing the
percentages of crop harvested and
of rainfall recorded in each
month of the past three years,
based on the experience of a re
presentative number of rubber
estates situated in Ceylon and
Malaya. The Ceylon chart for
the year 1916 shows very clearly
the relation between rainfall
and output, the productivity
of the trees varying very closely
with the degree of moisture. In
August and Oct. of last year the
output was affected by short
spells of comparative drought,
and the yield of the trees was very
markedly reduced following the
prolonged dry period, which
lasted from November, 1914, to
February, 1915, as a result of
which the production for
February only represented
4.8 per cent. of the year's
output, and that for March
3.62 per cent. as compared
with October's yield of 11.30 per
cent. and December's 13.72 per
cent. In Malaya the rainfall is
more reliable, being heaviest in
October November each year, but
in 1915 the moisture was more
equally distributed over the year.

Shanghai Piece Goods.

Shanghai, November 10.—The
equilibrium of the markets has

been disturbed this week by the
sharp rise in exchange of 41., or

nearly eight per cent. for the
week, and as a consequence the
piece goods auction market is

somewhat weaker, although the
general tone is steady. Whites
and blacks are generally lower
but greys are not so much affected,
as even taking exchange into

consideration, greys are far
below replacing cost, having
advanced 2s. 6d. at home in two
months. Speculators, holding
stocks on a test basis, are naturally

nervous when exchange takes a
sudden rise, want to realize
profits and have done some price
cutting, but the merchants are

holding on. The decline is slight
in comparison with the rise in
exchange and the market would

doubtless have been much higher
had exchange stood still. In some
quarters there was expectation

that no business could be done

in English greys at present
high prices, and that Japanese
goods would capture the market

but it seems now that there is no
reason to fear Japanese competi
tion, as the island manufacturers

have had to advance their prices

in the same proportion in con
formity to the advance of cotton.

Kangping.—At this auction on
Tuesday, 300 packages were sold.

On the whole the market may be
described as steady, with whites
and fancies most affected by ex
change, being about two mace
lower. Greys maintained their
position fairly well but were
neglected.—Evo.—This sale com
prised 140 packages. Venetians
were slightly higher, and Italian
and white goods were somewhat
lower. Other lines were in and
out but steady on the whole.—
Yuenfong.—Sixty packages were
added to the Yuenfong lot on
Thursday, bringing the offering up to 870
packages, and bidding dragged
so that the sale was not so easy as
has been the characteristic of this
sale for some weeks. The prices
realized showed weakness all
round, but not in proportion to
the rise in exchange. Greys lost a
half mace, whites were a mace
lower, and blacks were down a
mace and a half on the average.
That this was race week, and a
rainy one at that, may also have
affected the market to some extent.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Call to Repentance.

Jesus of a sermon by the Rev.
John Macauley at Union
Text, Sunday morning—
hour be 4/17. "From that
to say, He goes to preach, and
done of heaven, for the King
does not the last hand." Why
"Rejoice," rather Preacher say,
Surely it is good "Rejoice?"
Kingdom of heaven is that the
indeed that is how He hand;
describes it; "Good will himself
the poor, to release to
captives, and recovery to
the blind, to proclaim the
liberty them that are bound,
to proclaim the ad
year of the Lord." Such
His own outline of the Kingdom
in its manifestations in human
society, and it opens up a prospect
of social regeneration which may
well make the heart leap. At
another time our Saviour gives an
even broader conception of what
the Kingdom means. It is in the
stated words of prayer, when the
petition "Thy Kingdom come" is
as it were defined in the added
request, "Thy will be done on
earth, even as it is in heaven."
What brighter prospect could be
offered to our hopes, suggested
to our desire?

Or think of the Kingdom as
incidentally it is defined later by
the great Christian Apostle:
"righteousness and peace, and
in the Holy Ghost." Surely
prospect of any marked extension
of these in our world is one to be
ushered in with every sign of
gladness.

And yet the Lord began His
ministry, in the Kingdom, and
for its advent, with a call to men
to repent, and wherever His
gospel goes, while happiness cer
tainly goes with it, there goes
also a summons to that humbling
of the heart and change of out
look and amendment of living
which constitute repentance. This
is so because the Kingdom of
heaven not only has blessings to
bestow, but needs citizens qual
ified to receive them.

When God makes approaches

to men the question arises are
they prepared for them? Most
people probably believe they do
desire that God's will should be
done on earth, but is it really so?

A calculation was once made
about the number of millions of
people who say the "Lord's
Prayer", the number of times
they say it, and the proportionately
small results in anything like
heavenly conditions in our
earthly life. That was intended
to cast doubt on the efficacy of
prayer, but it only touches
the saying of prayers, a wholly
different thing. If we enquire
as to the amount of earnest,
practical desire which these
millions of words cover up, rather
than express, each of us can find
the key to contradiction within
ourselves. How feeble are the
desires even of the best of us!
How unworthy are the efforts put
forth by Christians to back up
what is assumed to be the central
position of Christendom and the
raison d'être of the Church!

The better Christian you are
the more conscious you will be
of those deficiencies, and there
are hosts of baptized people whose
desire for anything beyond their
own immediate comfort is but the
shadow of a shade. A sight of
their own hearts would be a
revelation to multitudes of how
unfit they are to receive that
Kingdom for whose coming they
say prayers. Heaven, here or
yonder would be uncongenial to
them. This world as it is suits
them very well upon the whole.
They may find fault with it,
but not for being what it is, only
that it is not more so, more full
of excitements, acquisitions, ostentations,
whatever can minister to vanity
or gratify the senses. So far
from welcoming a change to
heavenly conditions, they resist
all change as long as possible.
They are vexed to find them
selves growing old, not because
less time is left them for promoting
the Cross to get rid of them. The
only lost soul is the soul which
has no will to be saved. If we
are outside the Kingdom, it is
because we are destitute of
spiritual ambition, because we
are slow to have such wishes to be
better as may come to us, quench
the pleadings of the Spirit, turn
away from the whispers of con
science. These are the fatal
poisons of the soul. They are
self-administered day by day, in
small portion it may be, but the
cumulative effect is deadly.

Such is the danger which
beats many to-day, and the
sufficient reason why they should
seek for a change of heart. They
see no occasion for the call to
repentance because they are not
conscious of flagrant concrete
offences. It is characteristic of our
contrite heart in somewhat
reverence, sometimes openly
challenged, often tacitly ignor
ed. Well, whatever the kingdom
of heaven may be there is one
thing which it is not, and that is
self-complacency; as the Lord
showed when He said that it
belongs to the poor in spirit.
It is a pity men should mis
judge their Saviour when He calls
them to repentance, as if it were
meant to crush and humiliate,
whereas, did we but see it rightly,
it is meant to uplift and restore.
"Repent." Is it the stern demand
of law from convicted, guilty
offenders? Doubtless it has that
aspect in its place; let us not for
get it. But primarily, in the gospel,
it is the sweet invitation of the
Redeemer, tendering an opport
unity to needy souls. Oh that we
might so receive it, and not turn
away God's angels from our door,
not meet His smile with our
frowns, not darken the preferred
light of His countenance by
our withholdings and refusals
and proud petty resentments!
Once our walls are broken down,
once we come to see things as
they are, and to know ourselves
as the Spirit will reveal to us, we
come to understand that the call
to repent is not a word of gloom
but one of light and hope. For
indeed it opens a door, and
though a man must stoop to enter,
on the other side there is indeed
the joy of God's salvation.

The Kingdom is closed to any
of us not because we may be
chargeable with faults and sins,
but because we do not really
regret them in any serious way
which would bring us to the
Cross to get rid of them. The
only lost soul is the soul which
has no will to be saved. If we
are outside the Kingdom, it is
because we are destitute of
spiritual ambition, because we
are slow to have such wishes to be
better as may come to us, quench
the pleadings of the Spirit, turn
away from the whispers of con
science. They ascribe all
social aspiration to the influence
of "agitators", as if agitators
could agitate in vain about
nothing. They are not in the

least keen about preaching the
gospel to the poor, or sitting at
liberty them that are bound, or
any other of God's great purposes
of the world. Their spiritual
interests also are of the thinnest,
if they can be said to have
any at all. The view of many
seems to be that religion is
an absolutely secondary concern,
as to which it does not
matter what one thinks or does,
to be kept well in the back
ground, or, in any case, not to be
allowed to interfere with business
interests or passing pleasures.

The taking of the gospel to the
heathen is either resented as an
unpractical waste of substance or
tolerated as the fad of a few
fanatics. The conception of a
world in which love should be the
bountiful impulse, and righteous
of God's joy and joy in the Spirit
of God's prevailing atmosphere,
is dismissed, "ever it comes up,
as the mere moonshine.

Such is the state of mind of
millions of men and women who
habit Christian countries and
can't even stomach with more
or less frequency. Such is the
twisted air with all of us have
to break, and nothing but the
grace of God can counteract the
infection.

Nothing would so amaze
and alarm Christians at large
as a sudden anger to its
perfidy to the coming of the
Kingdom. How could it suit our
heavenly hearts? What would it
look like in the midst of? To
what proportions would it rise
ninth-senths of the objects people
are striving for? If the Lord were
to come among us in somebody
form it would bring no blessing
where He is not already enthroned
in the heart.

The story is told of a well
known merchant of the Boulevard
du Huisant, who was smoking on
the platform of a train when a
German officer ordered him to
throw his cigarette away. "Why?"
asked the man. "It is allowed to
smoke on the platform." The
officer had the train stopped, and
ordered the merchants to follow
him. As he refused, the officer
called two passing soldiers, who
gave him a blow on the head with
the butt of a rifle, and carried
him to the Kommandantur.
Meeding and unconscious. After
two hours the merchant came
round, but showed signs of brain
trouble. A fellow-prisoner seeing
this appealed to an officer, who,
without looking at the man, de
clared he was only peastanding.
An hour later, the man still
receiving no attention, his com
panion made another appeal.
The officer this time made an end of
it by sending the man into a
cellar, where after two days he
died.—Exchange.

The Kingdom cannot be
bestowed on us in any ex
ternal sense. It is not a
set of happy circumstances
into which you can be introduced,
but a new principle introduced
into yourself. There needs a
change of attitude in human
hearts before they can be in
correspondence with the heavenly.
So long as men and women hold
on to sin Christ can say no hold
on them. And the thing which
is the matter with many is not
that they are addicted to this or
that sin, definable and damnable,
but that they have so little
in common with Jesus Christ,
and are content that so it should
be. It is not the breaking of
this or the other commandment
that condemns men; it is that we
do it with such a light heart, that
it is so little a grief to us that we
are out of harmony with God;
that so long as we get a fair
amount of what we want in this
world we trouble ourselves little
or nothing about whether the
Lord is getting what He wants.
The call is that we repent, and
the primary thing to be repented
of is just indifference to that
Kingdom he is seeking to bring
about. That is why the call can
not be simply an invitation to
rejoice. There must be changes
in men themselves before the
Kingdom, here or yonder, could
be any joy to them.

The real question is not whether
a man has sinned, but what he
thinks about his sin. Does he
hate it, or does he hug it? And
does he hate it in itself and for
its unwelcome consequences?
Does he abhor it because it comes
between him and his God, be
cause he feels it has defiled his
heart, dimmed his ideals, blunted
his better instincts?

So also as to our sinful pro
clivities. A man is not condemned
because there are in him make-up
tendencies and inclinations to
give way to temptation. The
deciding thing about him is
whether he is satisfied to have it
so. People are very apt to settle
down with their sins as a sort of
comfortable something belonging
to human nature, which in their
innocent hearts they rather like to
be what it is.

The Kingdom is closed to any
of us not because we may be
chargeable with faults and sins,
but because we do not really
regret them in any serious way
which would bring us to the
Cross to get rid of them. The
only lost soul is the soul which
has no will to be saved. If we
are outside the Kingdom, it is
because we are destitute of
spiritual ambition, because we
are slow to have such wishes to be
better as may come to us, quench
the pleadings of the Spirit, turn
away from the whispers of con
science. They ascribe all
social aspiration to the influence
of "agitators", as if agitators
could agitate in vain about
nothing. They are not in the

BRUSSELS UNDER THE INVADER.

Spies as Policemen.

A Belgian correspondent describ
ing the present-day conditions
in Brussels, says the Germans have
dismissed the municipal police and
have replaced them by German
agents who wear no uniform but
whose office is denoted by a medal
attached to a chain. These police
men, who were employed as spies
in the past, like to practise their
old calling and get into trouble,
those citizens who show signs of
patriotism and who venture to
protest against the vexations they
have to endure at the hands of
the invaders.

No day passes without the arrest
of a Belgian, and many an innocent
victim passes through the
Kommandantur. These spies are
to be found in the tramway cars
talking with the passengers, com
plaining about the German
administration, and inducing
people feeling in the same way
to talk freely about their suffi
cencies, and to express indignation
against the enemy ruler. Then
follows arrest, prison, deportation.
Some of these spies have gone
so far as to dress as priests, and
so gain the confidence of their
victims.

The story is told of a well
known merchant of the Boulevard
du Huisant, who was smoking on
the platform of a train when a
German officer ordered him to
throw his cigarette away. "Why?"
asked the man. "It is allowed to
smoke on the platform." The
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receiving no attention, his com
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it by sending the man into a
cellar, where after two days he
died.—Exchange.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;

B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons.

North Chinas.

Unions.

Yangtze.

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires.

H. K. Fires.

SHIPPING.

Douglases.

Steamboats.

Indos (Def.).

Indos (Pref.).

Shells.

Ferries.

REFINERIES.

Sugars.

Malabons.

MINING.

Kailans.

Langkats.

Raubs.

Tronohs.

Urais.

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves.

Kowloon Docks.

Shai Docks.

LANDS, HOTELS
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals.

H. K. Hotels.

Land Invest.

H'phrey's

NOTICE.

NATIONAL MISSION OF REPENTANCE & HOPE

Services and Meetings for MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN

Missioner Bishop Norris.

December 2nd to 10th, 1916.

DEC. 2nd to 10th, 1916.

CINEMA ACTRESS LAW SUIT.

Story of Film from Victoria Cross Novel.

Some idea of the sums spent in the production of cinema plays was revealed in a action brought by a film actress, Miss Hettie Payne, in the King's Bench.

She sued the Holmfirth Producing Company, of Victoria-street, S. W., whose studios are at Holmfirth, for either £50 or £100 due under a agreement to take the leading part in a cinema play entitled "Paula."

Mr. Hastings said the company had paid £900 for the film rights of Victoria Cross's novel "Paula." Miss Payne was to take the name part, at £3 3s. a week, a mere super's pay, plus £50. She devoted from ten to 12 hours a day in the production of the play, taking the leading part, but on February 7 she was dismissed, after eight weeks of work.

The company now disputed that any amount was due beyond the salary. In March defendants sold the picture play for £2,500, to be paid in instalments, but they said it cost them more to produce.

Miss Payne said she began as a film actress with the Hepworth Company five years ago. A "super's" pay was 10s. 6d. a day for film work. After she joined the Holmfirth company she took parts in "White Star," and also in "Worried," which was sold for £60.

After telling her that Miss Bobby Ruland, a well-known film actress, had failed to fill the part for £50, Mr. Whiting, the managing director, offered witness that sum plus her three guineas a week. Later he congratulated her on her success, and said he could give her another £50 if the film were sold. She worked on Sundays, and made herself ill owing to the work.

Witness gave her evidence very rapidly and somewhat indistinctly, and Mr. Justice Avery remarked: "It is a good thing you play in cinema plays and not in others." (Laughter.)

Miss Payne said she received excellent notices in the papers, except one, which said "Who Killed Poor Paula?" (Laughter.) She was now married and living at Dover.

Mr. Green, for the defence, said that the Cinema in its review of "Paula," said it was a "tragedy with more laughter than tears," and that they should not let the doctor in the piece be like a "guillotine who had strayed into the wrong house." (Laughter.) The company promised Miss Payne a bonus if the play were a success, but it was not.

Mr. Bertram Philips, now managing director of the com-

POST OFFICE.

That Post Office informed that the Christmas Mail via SIBERIA to the United Kingdom and Countries beyond will be closed at the G. P. O. at 10 a.m. to-morrow, and at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd November.

These Mails are due to arrive in London on or about the 24th December.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:

ATLANTIQUE.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Vancouver—Per BESSIE DOLLAR, 21st Nov. 5 p.m.

Fort Bayard—Per TAIZEMA, 21st Nov. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow via Tai-ao & Amoy—Per SOSHU MARU, 22nd Nov. 7 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Moji, Victoria & Seattle (Europe via Siberia)—Per TOKIO, 22nd Nov. 10 a.m.

Registration 8.5 a.m. Letters

PHILIPPINES, 22nd Nov. 11 a.m.

(Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 11th Nov.)

Philippines Isl., Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya & Port Moresby (via Batavia)—Per ARAKAN, 22nd Nov. 11 a.m.

Philippines Isl.—Per CHINHUA, 22nd Nov. 11 a.m.

Sardakan—Per HINGANG, 22nd Nov. 11 a.m.

Hoikow & Haiphong—Per HONGKONG, 22nd Nov. 11 a.m.

Amoy, Shanghai & N. China—Per HOI-HOW, 22nd Nov. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per SHIRALA, 22nd Nov. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY.

The 23rd day of November, 1916.

at 3 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following valuable Leasehold Property situate at Mong Kok Tsui in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate lying and being theron 30 feet or thereabouts, and on the South side thereof on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 935 and measuring theron 30 feet or thereabouts, and on the East side thereof on a public road unnamed and measuring theron 34 feet or thereabouts, and on the West side thereof on a public lane, and measuring theron 34 feet or thereabouts containing a total area of 1,020 square feet of thereabouts. TOGETHER with the messuages and premises theron known as Nos. 2 and 3 of the unnamed public road aforesaid (at the back of Nos. 488 to 530 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok Tsui aforesaid) and with all rights easements and appurtenance thereto belonging.

The property is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years commencing from the 30th day of March, 1899 created thereon by a Crown Lease dated the 31st day of October, 1913, and made between His Majesty King George, V. of the one part and the late Luok Shan of the other party subject to the payment of the annual Crown Rent of £35, and the performance and observance of the covenants and conditions contained in the said Crown Lease.

For further particulars and conditions of sale.

Apply to—

GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON, York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong.

Solicitor for the Mortgagors, or to

Mrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, 23rd November.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SIN-KIANG, 23rd Nov. Registration 1.15 p.m. Letters 2 p.m.

(Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 27th Nov.)

FRIDAY, 24th November.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-HONG, 24th Nov. 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 25th November.

Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 25th Nov. 9 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI, 25th Nov. 9 p.m.

MONDAY, 27th November.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per MISHIMA M., 27th Nov. 9 a.m.

Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 27th Nov. 9 p.m.

TUESDAY, 28th November.

Swatow—Per HAITAN, 28th Nov. 10 a.m.

Philippines Isl.—Per TAMING, 28th Nov. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 30th November.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via S'anghai, N. China, Japan via Nanking, N. China, Vancouver, Victoria, B.C., Victoria, Vancouver, U.S.A., Central & South America & United Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia)—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 30th Nov. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

(Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 2nd Dec.)

Japan via Moji, Victoria & Tachoma—Per TACOMA M., 30th Nov. 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, 1st December.

Scaris, Barnabas, Leyte, Australia, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. (The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, 30th Nov., at 5 p.m.)

MALTA, 1st Dec.

Portsmouth, Liverpool, London, etc.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Trigoria, Dut. a.a. 1,056. Vilagbogor, 10th Nov.—Singapore, 7th Nov. Bulk oil—A. P. Co.

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Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:

ATLANTIQUE.

DEPARTED.

Nov. 18.

Chekiang for Canton

Nov. 20.

Yantow M. for Kobe

Hokoh for Bangkok via Swatow

Kuching M. for Saigon

Hankow for Shanghai via Amoy

Jimson M. for Calcutta via Singapore

Atlan'tus for Marseilles via Haiphong

Sinkiang for Canton

Hiong for Macao

Taio M. No. 1 for Singapore

Nanyo M. for W.T.M.

Kwonggang for Shanghai via Swatow

Trivaris for Canton

Albina for Chiawar-gao

Portugal for Eelhow

Kaiju M. for Canton

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Nov. 20.

Chekiang for Canton

Taihoku M. for Taiwan

Nov. 21.

Haiching for Saigon

Kaukata M. for Bangkok

Boss' Dollar for Vancouver

Yat M. for Chinawang-tu

Kalgas for Saigon

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Nov. 21.

Per a.a. AMAZONE, from Marseilles, on Nov. 21.

Per Chue M. Nan T.S.

Per Phuuk E.P. Ng Phuoc Mrs.

Chen Woon-hung, Omnia A.

— M. — Route E.

Per Yung-kuo Mr. Thomas Mr. & Mrs.

Chen Woon Thomas Miss

Chen Yung-kuo Mr. Thomas Mr. & Mrs.

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